The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,872—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* nd payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Re. 6-8.

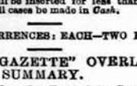
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettopolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 829 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbass, Lingah, Bushire, Feo and Buarek, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay of cargo forming by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of the 24th, *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	360	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wine and Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

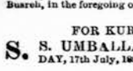
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Strand	„ 31st July
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
ITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	3955	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	488	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2215	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York		Rs 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.

For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. S. Breese	17th July.
(s) KHEDIVE	3060	600	F. S Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2725	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3459	530	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	400	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	14th July.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season's Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF ½ SHARE OF A PROPERTY AT MORBY IN RAJKOT.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, 1880, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of the Official Assignee, High Courts, Land In Re Jetha Javerchund, an insolvent:—

All the right, title, and interest of the said insolvent in the undivided ancestral property, situate at Morby in Rajcot zilla, stated to be by the insolvent in his schedule to amount to ½ share; and bounded on the east partly by the house of Sungree Sarah Mungooljee, and partly by the compound [Warrah] of Sungvee Scoonderjee Oodhowjee, on the west by the house of Sungree Keerchund Scoondrjee, on the north by a Chowk or passage of the houses, and on the south by the house of Brahmin Ouza Vallah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGREE COOLY STREET, NEAR MANDVIE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Motilal Hargovundass of Tana, merchant, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Shamjee Geega and Cursondass Shamjee, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or warehouse, consisting of three apartments standing thereon, situate on the west side of Doongree Cooly Street, otherwise called old tower, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing in measurement about 310 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 210, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1 234, and bounded on the east by the Doongree Cooly Street, on the west and north by the warehouses of Ebrahim Beebanny, and on the south by the house of Dharmuli Tejsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 cases colored prints.
7 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs.
40 casks stout in pints and quarts.
A second hand office shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July 1880, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of freehold hilly ground, admeasuring 19,125 square yards or thereabouts, lying on the west side of the road running from the Bombay Defences Office towards Tank Bunder.

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 „ printed jacconets.
1 „ assorted colored union cloth.

A quantity of household furniture comprising blackwood carved round table, conversation couches, drawing room chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, easy and without arm chairs, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, 318 superior 1st class teak squares ex-Chuppra, and about 90 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF IRON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite Ryan Market, on account of whom it may concern—

About 120 tons iron, landed lately ex "Abyssinia" consisting of—

Rod iron.
Hoop iron.
Bar iron.
Sheet iron.
Fire Bars.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Railway Works, Parel, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, cottage pianoforte, plants, &c., the property of George J. Poynter, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1880.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	„ 3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	„ 1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	„ 2 8
Half „ „	„ 4 12
One „ „	„ 9 4

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF 500 SETS BAGGAGE CAMEL EQUIPMENTS.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay on MONDAY at 1 p.m., 12th July 1880.

Further particulars can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 10th July 1880.

THANA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED, a COMPETENT SECRETARY having a good and practical knowledge of English and Marathi, and of Accounts. Pay Rs. 40. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.

W. B. MULOCK, President,
Thana Municipality.

Thana, 9th July 1880.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following CALLS are made PAYABLE at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

A first Call of Rupees 100 per Share is made payable on the 15th instant.

A Second Call of Rupees 400 is made payable on the 1st August next. Interest after the above dates will be charged on all Calls that remain unpaid at 9 per cent. per annum and Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed for all sums that may be paid before the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Head Office, Bombay, 10th July 1880.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1880, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st May 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 13th to TUESDAY the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	..... Rs. 2	0	per Bag.
„	„ 40	„ ..... „ 7	12	„
Second, White, Small White	10	„ ..... „ 1	14	„
„	„ 40	„ ..... „ 7	5	„
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10	„ ..... „ 1	12	„
„	„ 40	„ ..... „ 6	14	„

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.

No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.

26, Apollo Street.

J. NEUBERG,
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND GIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.

By direct Importation,
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(Cavite Brands),
AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CUT AND STICK TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTE FACTORY.

Fourteen BRANDS to select from.
Mild, Medium and Full flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's, and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1 2
Treacher's Gem muster box of 50	1 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COPÉ'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.

Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. & POONA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

WE have now on view a very large selection of articles in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as presents to a

REGIMENTAL MESS
OR FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

BARRELS ON STAND, One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145.

SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS, Rs. 102.

Punch Bowls, Rs. 80 and 100.

CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.

BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37 and 35.

BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS. Rs. 50, 45, 38 and 26.

LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS, with 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38 and 32.

PICKLE FRAMES Rs. 45 and 47.

SALT CELLARS in case of 4 and 6 Rs. 31, 33, 44. Silver Mounts Rs. 90 and 135 cash.

TOAST RACKS. Rs. 22.

ICE PITCHERS Rs. 58 and 80.

TEA TRAYS AND SALVERS. Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.

SPIRIT CARRIAGES *on Wheels, Beautifully Engraved, Glass Decanter, two Tumblers, and place for two Soda Water Bottles,* Rs. 85,

KNIFE TRAYS Rs. 45 AND TEA CADDIES. Rs. 63

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next Door to the National Bank.
June 23rd, 1880.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

Have received a large supply in all the leading shapes, WARRANTED not to change Colour

GENTS' FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8 8
The Bristol—Black Round Low Crown,	8 8
The Gladstone—Black Soft Round Crown	8 8
The Lytton—Black Hard, Round Crown, Wide Brim	8 8
The Windsor—Black Hard, Square Crown, Wide Brim	8 8
The Oxford—Drab Soft, Low Round Crown,	8 8
The Devon—Drab Hard, Low Round Crown,	8 8
Black Silk Dress Hats, Best Quality	13 8
Best Drab Naples	10 8

TWEED TRAVELLING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Deer Stalker	4 0
Deer Stalker, with Ear Flaps	4 0
Soft French, Low Round Crown	5 0
Soft Tweed, Medium Crown and Brim	4 8
Real Sealskin Tarbans	13 8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats	14 8

LADIES' FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Round Crown, Narrow Brim	8 8
Ladies' Drab Beatrice Soft	9 8
Ladies' Pearl Beatrice Soft	9 8
Ladies' Beaver Cleopatra Trimmed, Ostrich Feather	30 0
Ladies' Drab Terai	14 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a eat luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.

Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold,* Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.
„ Silk and Wool	„ 18-8	„ „
„ Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„ „
„ Silk	„ 25	„ „

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
[BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1	8 Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bergen's Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, new edn. 1880	10 0
Gordon's Physical Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 2 vols.	22 8
Cassells' History of Don Quixote, by Cerventese, illustrated, by Gustave Dore, handsomely bound	9 8
Memories of My Exile, by L. Kossuth	6 12
Thompson on Food and Feeding	1 8
Morse's First Book of Zoology	1 8
Malloch's New Republic	3 12
Do. Is Life Worth Living?	8 0
Do. New Paul and Virginia	2 4
Do. Poems	5 0
Brassey (Mrs.), a Voyage in the Sunbeam	4 12
Philosophy of Charles Dickens, by Hon. A. S. G. Canning	1 8
Diseases of the Throat and Nose, by M. Mackenzie	8 0
Birdwood (Dr.) The Industrial Arts of India. Illustrated	5 12
A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers, by Capt. H. E. Colville	7 8
Life and Opinions of Edgar Allen Poes, by J. H. Ingram, 2 vols	13 4
Under one Roof, a novel, by J. Payn	2 4
Ouida's in Winter City	1 4
Haunted Hotel, by Wilkie Collins	1 4
Cassell's Our Own Country, 2 vols	9 8
French Work—Sans Famille, by H. Malot, 2 vols	3 12
Roberts' Urinary Disease, new edn.	8 0
Porter's Surgeon's Pocket Book, new edn, 1880	4 12
The Econist, a Comedy in Narrative, by George Meredith	3 12
Mahomed, Budha, and Christ, by M. Dods	2 4
Brookes' Theology of English Poets	3 4
Ward's Sportsman's Handbook to Practical Collecting and Preserving Trophies	2 4
Twenty-two Ballads in Blue China, by A. Lang	3 4
Roberts on the Digestive Ferments	3 0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June.	2 4
Swan's Surgical Emergencies, new edn., 1880	3 4
Edkin's Chinese Buddhism	11 4
Paterson's on Liberty of the Press, &c	7 8
Bellew's Races of Afghanistan	4 12
Farrar's Ephphatha	3 12
Kingsley's Historical Lectures	3 12
Fothergill's Practitioners'

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

The London telegrams of yesterday quote no change in Consols or Rentes, which are still quoted at 98⅛ and Fcs. 119½. Indian Government Securities are also unchanged, Fours being quoted at 79¾ and Fours-and-a-half at 87¼.

The General Produce markets are all unaltered. In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was strong at Tuesday's rates, and in Liverpool the Cotton market was steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were Surats. Prices were all the same as on Thursday. To-day the market closed with a hardening tendency, the day's sales were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales Surats.

From our usual weekly comparisons of the position of Cotton given below, it will be seen that the total visible supply is further reduced by 90,000 bales, and that of East India is less by 22,000 bales. The Liverpool stock is also smaller by 13,000 bales.

	1880	1879	1878
Total supply of all kinds.	1890000	1449620	1679960
„ „ of Surats ...	519000	463150	363350
Stock in Liverpool	755000	589340	781700
„ London	55000	42500	12160
American Afloat.....	120000	33000	44000
E. Indian „	146000	185000	124000
	1076000	849840	961860
Price of Mid Orleans.....	6 13-16d.	6d.	6¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 15-16	5 7-16	5¼
Difference...	1¼d.	1 7-16d.	⅝d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday report an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in the price of Mid. Uplands on the spot. Futures were not quoted. To-day's telegrams quote steady at 11¼ cents and Fakirs at 10·79 cents per lb.

The following are our usual weekly figures of the Receipts, &c., at the U. S. ports :—

	1880	1879	1878.
Week's Receipts	13000	4200	5460
„ Exports to U. K.....	13000	7000	4000
„ „ to Continent..	12000	6000	3000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept...	4838600	4419500	4211600
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2438000	1991000	1954400
„ „ to Continent „ ..	1268000	1383000	1322200
„ Stock at the ports....	257000	171000	145000
Saturday's Receipts	2000	400	300

Bar Silver gave way a further 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, the closing quotation being 52¼d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange opened dull at a decline of 1-32d. per Rupee, and has remained very quiet throughout the day. As usual on mail day there has been next to nothing doing, and the market closes weak at our quotation, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¼d.	per Re.
„ Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3-32d.	„
„ 3 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	„
Credits 3 „	... 1s. 8¼d.	„
Documents 3 „	... 1s. 8 13-32d.	„
Francs 3 „	... 2·14	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at Rs. 100½ for demand draft and Rs. 99¾ for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Securities.—The feeling to-day has been somewhat steadier at Rs. 96 for Fours and Rs. 103½ to Rs. 104 for Fours-and-a-half. Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 93¼, Municipal Loan Rs. 103.

Shares.—The market has been dull to-day, and changes in quotations have been generally in favour of buyers. Among Spinning and Weaving concerns Alliance have declined Rs. 50, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5, Khatao Muckonjee Rs. 10, Mazagons Rs. 10, New Great Eastern Rs. 5, Orientals Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales Rs. 40 per share. An advance of Rs. 10 per share is reported in Manockjee Petits.

Cotton.—There is considerable steadiness in the market, but very little doing for export, and prices are quite unchanged. We quote :—

Good Oomrawuttee.....	Rs.	204 per candy. f.p.
G. F. „	„	197 „
Good Dhollerah	„	200 „
G. F. „	„	189 „
G. F. Compta	„	188 „

Linseed is in moderate demand at Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

Rapeseed is dull at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

Wheat continues steady at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red and Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy for White.

Freights continues very dull at 30s. per ton for Liverpool, 37s.-6d. per ton for London, and Havre, 35s. per ton for Marseilles, and 50s. per ton (Freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice.

In Imports there has, as usual on mail day, been nothing doing, but the markets for both Goods and Metals are steady.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 3rd July 1880.
Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs. a. p.	
Coaching	88,231 13 0	
Merchandize	2,12,151 0 0	
Telegraph	701 0 0	
Total Rs.....	3,01,133 13 0	
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs	2,78,003 3 5	
Increase	23,130 9 7	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttiala, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. G. Money, Mr. W. Palmer, Mr. J. Nicholls, Mr. S. Rus, Mr. Essa Khan, Mr. M. Abdoola, and 38 deck. The same Company's steamer Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. A. Probyn, Mr. G. P. Dias, and 4 deck. Another of the same Company's steamer, Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed on the 10th inst. for Rangoon in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Puttialla (s).....	Britten	Bussorah, June 26.
	Culna (s)	Brown	Calcutta, June 18.
11	Mistley Hall	Kilverh	Tyne, April 26.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Borrowdale(s).....	Martel	Dunkirk.
	Nepaul (s)	Murray	Southampton.
	Calcutta (s).....	Russell	Kurrachee.
	Colaba (s).....	Henderson ...	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday, last :—
Steamer Mercedes, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Puttialla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
	Kilwa (s)	Dowker	Moulmein, June 29.
	Bushser (s)	Turner	Rangoon, June 30.
	Enterprise (s)	Campbell	Rangoon, July 2.
	City of Venice (s) ...	Barrie	Glasgow, June 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
9	Meinam (s)	.....	Galle and Pondy.
	Sirdhana (s).....	.....	Bombay and S P.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
7	Africa (s)	.....	Rangoon and N. Ports.
8	Bride	.....	Pondicherry.
	Chanda (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Manora (s)	.....	London.
9	Meinam (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.	18	Dagmar, T G, ss, Enson, from Berberah.	
May.	29	Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.	
June.	14	Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.	
	15	Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Cardiff.	
	16	Seonar, E G Boat, Said, from Berberah.	
	19	Benglee, ss, Buchanan, from Akyab.	
	20	Plantain, ss, Pearce, from Bombay.	
	20	President Trolong, ss, Lacutt. from Marseilles.	
	21	Nizam, ss, Brady, from Bombay.	
	22	India, ss, Read, from Bombay.	
	22	Agia Sophia, ss, Beggs, from Bombay.	
	22	Diomed, ss, Jackson, from Hongkong.	
	22	Ischia, 15 G Boat, Volpe, from Assabby.	
	22	Pekin, ss, Robbie, from London.	
	22	Houghton, Ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.	
	23	Zanetta, ss, Geary, from Bombay.	
	24	Mangerton, ss, Clark, from Bombay.	
	24	Mennythorpe, ss, Webster, from Bombay.	
	24	Flying Fish H M, ss, Hoskyn, from Portsmouth.	
	24	Crayseer, R G Boat, , from Alexandria,	
	25	Kingston, ss, Symons, from Bombay.	
	25	Amazone, ss, Lormier, from Marseilles.	
	25	Cadiz, ss, Echstrie, from Liverpool.	
	25	Sarthe, P T Ship, Reginos, from New Caledonia.	
	25	Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Bombay.	
	25	India, P T Ship, Marques, from Mecca.	
	25	Nebo, ss, Gordon, from Bombay.	
	26	Galatea, ss, Guina, from Buareh.	
	26	Inchclutha, ss, Blightbody, from Cardiff.	
	26	Koningen Emma, ss, Hissink, from Batavia.	
	26	Thibet, ss, Ashdown, from Shanghai	
	28	Almora, ss, Hutcheson, from Calcutta.	
	29	Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Bombay.	
	15	Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from London.	

DEPARTURES.

	Agnes, ss, Irvine, to Madras.	
10	Seonar, E G Boat, Said, to Berberah.	
10	Benglee, ss, Buchanan, to Malta P O.	
	14 Plantain, ss, Pearce, to Marseilles.	
	2 Nizam, ss, Brady, to London.	
	11 India, ss, Read, to Liverpool.	
	15 Agia Sophia, ss, Beggs, to Marseilles.	
	21 Diomed, ss, Jackson, to London.	
22	Pekin, ss, Robbie, to Bombay.	
23	President Trolong, ss, Lacutt, to Maurit'us.	
23	Zanetta, ss, Geary, to Liverpool.	
24	Mangerton, ss, Clark, to Liverpool.	
24	Mennythorpe, ss, Webster, to Calais.	
25	Ischia, R G Boat, Volpe, to Assabby.	
25	Kingston, ss, Cousins, to Havre.	
25	Amazone, ss, Lormier, to Shanghai.	
25	Cadiz, ss, Echstrie, to Manilla.	
26	Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, to Seychellas.	
26	Flying Fish, H M, ss, to China.	
26	Crayseer, R G Boat, to China.	
26	Sarthe, P T Ship, Essinne, to London.	
26	Teviot, ss, Nisbet, to London.	
26	Nebo, ss, Gordon, to Liverpool.	
26	Galatea, ss, Gusina, to Constantinople.	
26	Koningen Emma, ss, Hissink, to Amsterdam.	
26	Thibet, ss, Ashorne, to London.	
28	India, P T Ship, Marques to Lisbon.	
28	Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to London.	
29	Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Venice.	
29	Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to Calcutta.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Berberah.
Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, Sh p, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Inchclutha, ss, Blightbody, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 10.

From Liverpool.

Olympia s—50 cases port wine Sorabjee Cowasjee, 60 kegs iron rose nails Noorbhoy Chandabhoy, 45 boxes chicks Pestonjee Ruttonjee, 200 kegs iron rose nails Ritchie Steuart and Co, 15 kegs iron nails and 2 casks hardware Mahamedally Habubbhoy.
Speke Hall s—100 boxes bar soap 8 Hiptools, 200 boxes bar soap Hassum Ahmed.

From London.

Venetia s—8 cases black cochineal Jewarchund Goomanchund.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 10.

For Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—102 cwts dry ginger Bhanjee Gopaljee, 232½ cwts myrabollams Nuthoo Soonderjee, 1,307½ cwts myrabollams Dewjee Premjee, 53 bales cotton Gopall Mulur, 3 bales cotton Mootee Jaitha, 6 bales hides Mahamed Premjee, 23 bales wool Pestonjee Dorabjee, 33 bales wool Assanund Samutmull, 1,200 cwts wheat M Simpson and Co.
Olympia s—4,900 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 30 bales cotton Khanmahamed Nanjey.

For London.

Naspaul s—2 cases shawls C H B Forbes and Co, 50 bundles ivory Sheriff Dunvish, 12 bundles ivory Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.
Mary L Stone—1,500 cwts myrabolams Ruttonsee Mooljee, 55 bales cotton Pooja Jewraj.

For Dunkirk.

Cronstadt—500 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Glenburvie s—202 bags coffee M Mackenzie and Co, 3 packages rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton P Sanques and Co.
Lawrence Delop—579 cwts rapeseed Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Petriana s—235 cwts copra Currimbhoy Huseonbhoy, 14 bales skins Rustomjee Cowasjee, 200 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 1 bundle copra M Mackenzie and Co.

For Suez.

Surat s—63 cwts coffee C M Misree, 140 cwts coffee Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·702
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point.....	76.5
Relative humidity of Air	.821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	85·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·6
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	398
Fall of Rain*	0·11
Total fall during month	15·42
„ „ year	36·92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July.	0·03

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—July 12.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Preuot and W—Part heard.
296-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassecal Meethalvs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D.
56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khoteidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.
521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Lacdawala vs Heerjibhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.
389-79—Khunderao M—Marriambebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.
394-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

Each of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No 67-80.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

698-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdass vs Mahomed Ali Khan Ibrahim Khan alias Baba Meya Penker and others—H W Payne.
212-80—Tyabjee and S—Mahomed Veerjee vs James Craig—H Bicknell.
213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wagjee Korejee vs Mooljee Canjee Hore, C and B.
215-80—Muljee and B—Purshotum Mooljee vs Lalljee Cutchra and another.
216-80—H W Payne—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs. Purshotumdass Huridass and others—Khunderao M.
217-80—Ardseir and H—Ruttoojee Shapoorjee vs the Government Saving Bank and another.

For Investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

172-80—In person [a pauper]—Ashabebee vs Bismullahebe and others.
206-80—In person [a pauper]—Suckinabebee vs Ashabebee and others.

Long Causes.

653-79—A F Turner—Champa Proma and others vs Huckma Rungjee and others—H W Payne—Part heard.
694-75—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thucker Huridass Pursotum and others—Smith and F.
23-80—M M Munshi—Foola Jewa and others vs Dinanath Damodhurjee—Chalk and W.
389-79—Balkrishna and B—Jairam Narayen Rajay vs Atmaram Narayen Rajay—Nanu and H.
634-79—J C Cama—Avabai vs Dinbai and another—Pestonjee K.
75-79—Janardhan G—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshar vs Visnu Vasudeo Gadbole.
67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—in person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

581-79—Chalk and W—David Hayeem Dewaker vs Sorabjee alias Bynabase and others—Hore, C and B and Khunderao M—Part heard.
675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M.
46-80—A F Turner, for pauper—Lilbai and another vs Thucker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

For Decree.

625-79—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ahmed Shaheb bin Mahomed Mukba—Hore, C and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 9.

Hunter, Surg Major, on leave, from Deesa.
Owen, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hogg, Brigr Genl, on leave, from Poona.

July 10.

Hutton, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 10.

Hope, Captain, 25th Regt, on duty, to England.
Chatfield, Major, 51st Regt, on leave, to England.
Brice, Lieut Col, R H A, on duty, to England.
Parson, Major, 12th Foot, on duty, to England.
Bruce, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Warren, Major, R A, on duty, to Lucknow.
Shawe, Quartor Master, 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.
Cook, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Corbett, Captain, R H A, on sick leave, to England.
Walsh, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.
Hogg, Brigr Genl, on leave, to England.
Macdonald, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to England.

July 11.

Hunter, Surg Major, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th July 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
2nd [Prince of Wales Own] Regt N I Grenadiers—Lieut D J O Taylor, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
Poona Horse—Lieut H D M Minchin, Sqdn Officer [Offg Adjt], to be Adjt, vice Captain Anderson who vacates on promotion.
Poorundhur Sanitarium—Major George Forbes, 78th Foot, to be Comdt, vice Major W A Smyth, 2-11th Regt.
The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and have obtained certificates as follows :—
17th Foot—2nd Battn, 27 B-351, Sergt G Coleman, 2nd class.
78th Highlanders—55 B-2859, Lce Corpl J Flannery, 1st class ; 55 B-2777, Private J Weston, 1st class ; and 45 B-839, Lce Sergt H McLeod, 2nd class.
With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed :—
Kandahar Field Force Order—Dated 25th May 1880, appointing Capt W Law, R A, to be Provost Marshal, vice Lieut Col Griffith, in charge of the Field Treasure Chest.
Dated 11th June 1880, appointing Captain F C Keyser, 2nd Battn, 7th Foot, to be Supt, and Lieut F M Bruce, 66th Foot, to be Asst Supt of Army Signalling to the Force.
The following Orders are confirmed :—
4th Foot [2nd Battn]—Regtl Order, dated 2nd July 1880, appointing Lieut J M Gawne to officiate as interpreter to the Battn with effect from the 7th June 1880.
8th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 3rd July 1880, appointing Captain H S Tandy, Wing Officer, [Offg Wing Comdr] to officiate as Qr mr in addition to his duties as Offg Wing Comdr as a temporary measure, and in the absence of a qualified Officer, vice Lieut Sandwith, relieved.
17th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 21st June 1880, directing Lieut G B O' Donnell, [attached and doing duty as Wing Officer], to officiate as Qr mr in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Tinling, who vacates on promotion to Major.
27th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 17th June 1880, directing Lieut T H Mackenzie, Adjt [Offg Wing Comdr] to officiate as 2nd in comd ; and Lieut A C Yate, Qr Mr and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th May 1880, vice Major Hogg, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.
Lieut R Porter, 2nd Battn, 7th Foot, performed the duties of Supt of Army Signalling to the Kandahar Field Force, from 24th April to 10th June 1880.
Lieut Col J H Drummond, 2nd in Comd, 22nd N I, officiated as Comdt in addition to his own duties from 23rd to 30th June 1880.

Graefenberg Vegetable

PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of Mr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles, Eye-glasses, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a Reduction of twenty per cent. on the former prices, thus placing these valuable aids to defective vision within reach of every one.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
Oculists' Opticians,
20, Rampart Row,
(next the Oriental Bank,)
BOMBAY.

OPTICIANS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Registered proprietors of the Luculent and Metrical Spectacles, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RITTER—June 26th, at Bangalore, the wife of R. Ritter, Esquire, Photographer, of a son.

DEATHS.

KABRAJEE—July 10th, at his residence, Chundunwady, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Kabrajee, aged 63 years. *Obituary* ceremony at 4 o'clock in the morning to-morrow, at the Chief Fire Temple.
CAIRNS—July 10th, Robert Donald Cairns, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, suddenly, aged 37 years.
GRIFFITH—July 6th, at Kotirgiri, Nilgiris, of whooping cough, Dorothy Adela, infant daughter of Frank Griffith, C. E.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1880.

For the moment the chief interest of the wearisome Afghan campaign centres at Kandahar. On the 2nd instant we were informed by the Press Commissioner that Ayub Khan had got as far as Farrah, on the road to Kandahar, and that his cavalry was some distance in advance. Farrah is about 166 miles from Herat and 236 from Kandahar ; it is a strong fort and is the chief place of one of the principal dependent provinces of Herat. It is situated in a well watered valley, and Ayub's force will be tolerably well supplied while it remains there. Between that place and Ghirishk on the Helmund, which is usually regarded as the line of defence for an army covering Kandahar, both provisions and water will not be over-abundant. The distance from Farrah to the Helmund is 166 miles. When it became known that the advance of Ayub in force—he is credited with eleven regiments of infantry, thirty-six guns and a body of cavalry of unknown strength—the Wali of Kandahar set out at the head of such troops as he can dispose of—the number is not given—to occupy the line of the Helmund, General Burrows followed, and we hear that he was on the 7th some 50 miles north of Kandahar—probably at Khak-i-Chapan, one long march of 23 miles from Ghirishk. The Wali has sent him word that Ayub's cavalry is in sight on his front, and this news will no doubt have brought the Bombay force forward at once to Ghirishk. The two armies are most probably at present in sight of each other if not in contact, and at any moment the telegraph may bring us the welcome news of a battle and a victory. If Ayub attacks General Burrows's force, or even remains within striking distance of it, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. Every incident of the campaign has clearly shown that the Afghans have no chance against British troops in a pitched battle. The danger is that Ayub may avoid a fight, and by keeping at a day's distance, either oblige the force under General Burrows to remain encamped for an indefinite time of the Helmund, or else suffer itself to be drawn onwards in toilsome and doubtful marches in the direction of Farrah and Herat. It is to be presumed that the possibility of Ayub's adopting these Fabian tactics has been taken into consideration by the Government, which has suddenly ordered the Bombay reserve to go forward from Sind and has supplemented that reinforcement with the 2-11th Regiment from Bombay. The latter regiment has got the route for Kandahar direct.

The absence from Kandahar of the Wali's troops and the force under General Burrows, must of course render the position of General Primrose in that city somewhat precarious, and the advisability of sending up reinforcements cannot be contested. But it is disappointing to find that at the very moment while we are being authoritatively assured that the Afghan difficulty will be arranged in a fortnight that reinforcements have to be poured into the country. This is not the less vexatious when we learn that in Kandahar itself the opinion prevails that the Government is making up its mind to relinquish its hold on that city, which if held might eventually recompense the country in a strategical and a commercial point of view for the sacrifices of this unlucky war. We hear on good authority that the "Kandahar railway" is to be cut short at Quetta—an evident indication of the tendency of the new Government policy. If we do not hold Kandahar with a strong force and carry the railway forward to it, the only alternative is of course to stop the railway line at Quetta or at Sibi, and bring away the troops next cold weather. Shere Ali cannot possibly hold his own without the military support of the Government ; there is no use in indulging in any illusions on that point. Kandahar must be held by a strong garrison or the place abandoned altogether We have before us a private letter written in Kandahar only a fortnight ago in which the opinion entertained on this very point among military men is thus very clearly set forth :—"The Wali will never be strong enough to protect himself, and it would be suicidal,—so all military men think—to leave a smaller force than is here now. If Government is prepared to spare so large a force on this side the frontier and to keep communications open, then we had better remain. But Kandahar will always be to the Afghans what Alsace and Lorraine is to the French. It is not likely that any force will long be left unmolested here. And a disastrous retreat might follow as has happened before. I cannot think that Government is prepared to allow such a large force to remain beyond the Indian frontier, and therefore I think Kandahar will be abandoned. The only thing against our making Quetta our out-post station is the unfortunate obligation we are under to the Wali, and if he declares himself unable to protect himself he had better be taken under our protection in India and another man be found who has more of the confidence of the people." But if we found a man having the confidence of the people how long would he retain it after we had put him in power ? We can only keep our footing in Kandahar by means of a military force strong enough to protect our protege, whoever he may be.

Our correspondent "Anti-Sawgin," whose letter we published on Tuesday, takes exception to one or two points in an article in a recent issue about the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Dharwar districts. He believes that the success attained in Dharwar "was due to the active interference of Mr. Shaw, who, recognising the value of the exotic, interested himself in its introduction and used his influence as Collector to induce (some might say compel) the ryots to continue cultivating it, until they were convinced that it yielded better results than the indigenous variety when, of course, further pressure ceased to be necessary." A complete history of the introduction of this cotton was given some years ago in a "blue book" by Dr. Forbes and published by the Government of Bombay, from which we derived most of the information contained in our leading article. A systematic distribution of seed took place "in 1832 by Mr. (afterwards, Sir George) Anderson, then Collector of Dharwar, and attempts to introduce the exotic had, we believe, been made even before that. When Mr. Shaw was Collector, the introduction was attempted upon a larger scale, and two American planters were brought out to carry on experiments in Government farms. Great pressure was brought to bear upon the ryots, the result of which was that about 20,000 acres of New Orleans cotton was sown annually. Mr. Shaw was followed by Mr. Goldfinch, who reported against the advisability of attempting further to introduce an exotic, which had by this time become unpopular both with the ryots and the revenue officers. The next Collector, Mr. Bell, held similar views, and all pressure whatever was removed. The cultivation of New Orleans cotton at once fell off to a tithe of what it had been. But it then became popular with the ryots, who found that they were not required to cultivate the new cotton against their will, and the average steadily increased until it reached its maximum during the American war. It has since slightly fallen off, but the cultivation, under perfect freedom from pressure, has never since been less than ten times what it was under the intolerable pressure exercised by Mr. Shaw. The introduction of the cotton was certainly due to Government. Its success was due to the removal of Government pressure, and to the fact that the profit derived from the cultivation of New Orleans exceeds that derived from the growth of the indigenous variety by about a third of the value of the crop in favourable soils.

Dr. Forbes was also our authority for stating the two varieties would not hybridise. It is possible, for all we know to the contrary, that hybridisation might be effected upon a small scale artificially, although attempts which have been much to obtain a hybrid have failed. It is very possible that it this could be effected the resulting staple would be of greater value than either of the parent species. Each possesses valuable qualities wanting in the other. The indigenous variety known commercially as "Coompta" is one of the strongest staples known. The seed is easily removed from the cotton, so that the saw-gin need not be used to clean it. The staple, however, is rather short and the cotton cannot be picked without a large amount of leaf adhering to it. The staple of the American variety is much longer, and the yield much larger, while the proportion of clean cotton to seed is greater. The leaf does not dry up before the cotton is ready for picking, as in the case of the indigenous variety, so that the cotton is comparatively clean when picked. The seed, however, is rough and adheres with such tenacity to the cotton that so far as we are aware all attempts to substitute "roller gins" for the old fashioned, though dangerous saws, have failed in practice, both here and in America. We may be quite sure that if the saws could be dispensed with some cute American inventor would, ere this have derived some gin which would supplant the saw-gin. The damage done to the staple by the latter instrument when it is in really good order is, however, we believe, generally much exaggerated. In this country we have not, of late years, seen much cotton cleaned by gins in even tolerable order. We quite agree with our correspondent that little can be done for Dharwar cotton until a railway is opened. When free communication is available probably no further assistance will be required from Government in the way of providing either facilities for the repair of gins, or fresh seed. There is now apparently every probability of a railway being opened within the next few years. The Government of Portugal seem determined to make a line from Goa to Hubli. The survey has been completed and a satisfactory route determined upon. The distance is rather greater than the line to Carwar would have been, and the country more difficult. Still, however, if the line be made, we need not be afraid of the future of Dharwar cotton. It will be a great pity if the cultivation of New Orleans cotton be allowed to die out in the two or three years which must elapse before the railway can come into operation. At present the ryots cannot, without some assistance, get either the materials, or the careful work necessary to repair their gins without assistance of some sort. A gin repaired with saws cut by the village *lohar* from sheet iron is enough to depreciate the value of the crop of a whole taluka. At the same time we quite agree with our correspondent that it would be much better for the Government to withdraw altogether from interference, than to continue the present unjust, we may say iniquitous system, which can only result in the total destruction of the cultivation. The "School of Industry" at Dharwar will always provide facilities for repair at headquarters, but a few branch factories should be kept up, for ryots will not send their gins far for repair, and gins are easily thrown out of adjustment by being moved. It will certainly be a subject for regret if the cultivation of this species of cotton is allowed to die out for want of little assistance, the means for providing which are at hand, and can be afforded at a very moderate cost.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur, about whose condition a great deal of mysterious innendo has appeared from time to time in the native press, has just returned from a short residence at the Nilgherries after visiting many places of interest in the Madras Presidency. The change of scene and the mountain air have not, we are sorry to say, altogether set His Highness up again. He is still in a very delicate state of health. At Poona he has been attended by Dr. Beatty, the Surgeon General, Civil Medical Administration, who, in consultation with other medical officers of standing and experience, has recommended that His Highness should remain for a time at Poona where the best medical advice is obtainable. It is thought advisable that his return to Kolhapur should be deferred for a time. Although great quiet is recommended it is yet satisfactory to know that the Maharaja's state of health will not necessitate the discontinuance of his education, which at his age would be a subject of great regret. The officer in charge of His Highness' education will take up his residence in Poona, and a physician of eminence will be in regular attendance. The opinion of experts is that by following this course for a little time, the nervous malady from which the Maharaja is suffering will gradually disappear as he grows older and stronger.

The news that arrived yesterday, relative to the Russo-Chinese complications, informs us that the Chinese have captured Colonel Prjevalsky, the celebrated Russian explorer, who has made himself so famous by his travels in China, Mongolia, the Tangut country, and Eastern Turkestan, and of whom Boulger says that "more than any other (Asiatic traveller) he appears to possess the qualities of Marco Polo." If Colonel Prjevalsky was captured in an attempt to cross the Tibetan frontier, the incident cannot be looked upon as an act of hostile feelings on the part of the Chinese, but if he was captured in the territory which the Chinese are said to have invadved, there can be no longer any doubt that hostilities have actually begun. We learn also that the Chinese have pillaged a Russian caravan, doubtless the Caravan of which the gallant Colonel was the leader. The announcement that General Kaufmann (for it is evident that he, and not General Skobeleff is intended,) has sent to Orenburg for five thousand camels, shows that communication will be kept up with Russia and reinforcements drawn along the military road which leads from Orenburg through Turkestan right up to Kuldja. Tashkend will probably be the Russian base of operations.

BERAR STATE RAILWAYS.

Oomrawuttee.—There is a slight improvement in the cotton trade since our last notice. In the month of May last the total receipts or earnings were Rs. 5,338, showing a *decrease* of Rs. 1,135 for the same period last year. The manager, Major Engledue, R. E., states the decrease is "due to the plenteous harvest in the Berars." There was 77·44 tons of cotton (Rs. 135) carried in excess of the corresponding period last year.

Khamgaon.—In May last the total earnings amounted to Rs. 3,449 against Rs. 4,650 for the same priod last year, exhibiting a *decrease* of Rs. 1,201. There is still a falling off in cotton which shows a decrease of 381·63 tons, equal to Rs. 393. This line is now closed for the monsoon.

SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

BY OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

General Strachey's defence of his brother is most meagre and unsatisfactory. He merely says that a Finance Minister cannot be responsible for little details, and cannot be expected to make his accounts balance to within four or five crores. We already know that the Finance Minister is not expected to keep the accounts, or to control the expenditure, or to collect the revenue, and if responsibility for the budget is to be lifted from his shoulders there will be nothing left for him to do but to nurse his liver and invest his exceedingly large salary to the best advantage in Government securities and wool.

* * *

Sir John Strachey's case is a warning to us all not to make friends with the Mammon of Unrighteousness, or try to appease our creditors with bogus accounts. Before Sir John Strachey became a Director of the late Bubble Government he was a decidedly respectable personage ; Assistant-Magistrates lifted their hats when they thought of him, natives addressed him as "Gharibparwar," shop-keepers eagerly sought for

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

Mahomed Asim, cousin of Abdul Rahman, is reported to have arrived at Charikar. The chief Kazi of Kabul left the city for Charikar with the supposed intent of meeting Abdul.

The Engineers have been ordered to make all preparations for destroying the forts which we have built about Kabul.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

The Volunteers of the North West Provinces are to be formed into two administrative battalions, the first comprising Volunteers of Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nani Tal, and Ghazeepore, and the second those of Agra, the Thomason College and Mussoorie. Sir George Couper is appointed Honorary Colonel of the whole force.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK UPON NOWSHERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

RAWALPINDI, July 11.—The military authorities at Peshawur telegraphed to Nowshera to prepare for an attack by 500 Khyberees, who, it was reported, had come down bound thither. The garrison was all on the alert and every precaution was taken, but nothing further occurred.

GUNS FROM KABUL.

To-day 117 guns from Kabul arrived here' A Battery of R.H.A. and a troop of the 10th Hussars with band marched out to bring them in. A nescort of the whole garrison formed up to receive them and a grand triumphal parade was held.

The State prisoner Mugurabshah, under police escort, was present as a spectator at the parade.

THE KUSMORE BUND.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The Kusmore bund is broken towards the Kusmore end and away from the river. This is so far favourable as it may be closed.

ARRIVAL OF AYUB KHAN AT FARRAH.

Ayub Khan arrived at Farrah on the 30th with his entire force.

The families of Kabul regiments reached Farrah three days previously and Muhammad Omar Khan Nursai has undertaken to protect them.

The Luinab has collected a depot of provisions at Dilaram and his cavalry patrol daily up to the Khash river.

General Macpherson's brigade marches out to Killa Aushar on the 9th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FURTHER HOSTILITIES BY THE CHINESE.

BERLIN, JULY 9.

The Chinese have captured the Russian explorer Prjevalsky, and pillaged a Russian caravan.

General Skobeleff has sent officers to Orenburg to hire five thousand camels.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, JULY 9.

The Senate have voted an amendment to the Amnesty Bill excepting assassins and incendiaries, whose sentences were passed for crimes not committed under the Commune.

THE IRISH EVICTION BILL.

LONDON, JULY 11.

In the House of Commons last night, the Irish Evictions Compensation Bill met with great opposition, and a long and animated discussion took place. The Home Rule members opposed the Government amendments.

PASSING OF THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, JULY 10.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill of Amnesty as amended by the Senate.

NEW MINISTER OF WAR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

Hussein Huoni has been appointed Minister of War, replacing Osman Pasha.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 9th.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore left here this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	20,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	4,000	do.
Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	52,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	16,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	755,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	106,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London.....	55,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been strong.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	10½d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1s. 8¼d.
3 „ Consols for account.....	98⅛
5 „ French Rente, 1872.....	119⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79⅛
„ do.	87⅛
Bar Silver	52½

Arrival—Hudson.

We regret to announce the death on Saturday last of Mr. R. D. Cairns, acting Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay. Born in Wigtownshire in Scotland, he came out to Bombay at an early age in the service of the Bank, and was employed as an Assistant in the Bombay branch for the last fourteen years. Towards the end of May 1879, on the retirement of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cairns was appointed acting Agent and conducted the duties of the office up to the time of his death. He had been complaining for some little time of not feeling well; but he attended to his duties at the office on Thursday last. On that day he got ill he; was confined to his bed for two days, during which he was attended by Dr. Cook and Dr. Langley. On Saturday the illness took a serious turn, and he died at 3 p. m. that day from rupturing a blood vessel. He was only thirty seven years of age. The funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was largely attended by bankers, merchants, and members of other classes of the community; for Mr. Cairns was very much esteemed by the mercantile class in Bombay and by all the employés of the Bank. As a member of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, he took a warm interest in the discussion of all questions of public importance.

MR. JOHN H. GRANT, our Municipal Commissioner, is expected to return to Bombay by the mail steamer next week, about the 23rd instant.

SIR FRANK SOUTER, having returned to Bombay from his privilege leave, will resume his office as Commissioner of Police this day. Mr. Gell, who acted for him, will revert to his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

WE have received a prospectus of the Kurrachee races which will take place on the 5th, 7th, and 9th October. The programme is a good one.

THE Bengal Government estimates the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta in the first week of July at 17,42,498 maunds, of which seven lakhs were available for export.

IT is reported in a Gujarati paper that two of the teachers in the Rajkumar College have been suspended pending investigation of the causes which led the two young princes to run away.

THREE companies of the 78th Highlanders, strength as under, will arrive here on the 13th inst. from Poona at the station at Colaba in relief of the 2-11th Foot, proceeding to Kurrachee on the 13th inst. from Prince's Dock at 6 a.m.—5 officers, 200 men, 10 women, and 9 children.

A SIMLA correspondent of a contemporary, writing on the 4th instant, says that it has rained in Simla continuously and almost without cessation for nearly eight days. There was a break in the weather, and the long obscured sun was visible on Sunday morning. The heavy rain has done much damage to roads, banks, walls, and houses.

MR. VURAJLAL SAKARLAL, pleader of Ahmedabad, and his twenty-eight colleagues, who lately wrote a letter to their Post Master, are afflicted with a sore grievance. They get their unpaid letters delivered to them after the paid ones; and on the ground that the old women of Gujarat "write a not-paid letter when they have a more urgent business, &c., hope the Post Master "will get them delivered first!"

A HORRIBLE scene was recently enacted at Kadi, which is part of the Baroda territory. A Musaulman, who was sentenced to capital punishment, was suspended by the neck till he was dead and left hanging for about twenty minutes. The Gaikwaree officials perhaps entertained some doubt about the efficacy of their gallows, and they are said to have got some of the halalcores in attendance to hold the suspended man by his feet and swing him to and fro with such force that the beam of the gallows was broken.

THE new number of the Journal of the United Service Institution of India contains contributions on "Regimental Depôt Companies, and Reserves for the Native Army," by Major C. J. G. Fitzgerald, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad; on "an Historical Parallel—the Afghans and Mainotes," by Lieutenant R. C. Temple; "Notes on the Camel," by Captain A. G. Yaldwyn; and "Kafiristan, the Bashgeli Kafirs and their language (Kalasha,) by Dr. G. W." Leitner.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred amongst the Artillery at Lucknow on Sunday, last week.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

THE *Englishman* says it is reported that the ex-Amir Yakub Khan is to be removed from Mauri to Dera during the cold weather, Government having taken a house for him there from the 1st of October.

THE quantity of tea exported in June last was 2,585,932lbs. as compared with 1,478,969lbs. exported in June last year. From the 1st of May to the end of June this year the quantity exported has been 3,396,492lbs. as against 1,973,363lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last year.

THE Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—George Nairns has been sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Justice Sewell-White. This is perhaps the first instance in which a European has got the capital punishment for murdering a native. The sentence has therefore created some sensation in the town.

A COMMITTEE on railway statistics under the chairmanship of Colonel Medley, R.E., is assembling, the *Pioneer* understands, at Simla; the object in view being to systematise and probably thus reduce in volume the enormous mass of statistical information concerning the railways of India, which is at present poured into the Public Works Department.

SAYS the *Statesman*:—We obtain some idea of the large number of respectable Europeans out of employment in India from a fact disclosed by a Bombay contemporary. The Murree Club recently advertised for a secretary and offered Rs. 250 per mensem, together with a set of rooms and board, to an eligible gentleman, who would produce Rs. 10,000 satisfactory security. Eighty applicants sent in their names.

THE memorial subscribed for by foreign residents in China, and erected at the junction of the Sochow Road and the Bund, to the memory of Augustus Raymond Margary, of H.M.'s Consular service, who was murdered by Chinese near Manwyne, in Yunnan, in February 1875, while on a journey from Burma through China, was unveiled early in June last by the Honourable T. G. Grosvenor, Secretary of H. M.'s Legation, Peking, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

THE *North China Herald* says:—"The ships of the 'Infant Navy,' stately and sound as they may seem to the eye of the casual visitor at Pagoda Anchorage, are, after all, perhaps only a delusion and snare. Let us take, for example, the vessel known as the Wang Nieu sing, which, we believe, means "Dynasty of 1,000 Ages." This marine, "Terror of Western Nations," was built at the Momoi Arsenal in 1868, and is consequently about twelve years old; she was docked a few weeks ago, and found to be completely worthless—her planking utterly rotten and her actual value as a *man-of-war*, absolutely *nil*. Yet inspired articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other leading London newspapers still tend to make people believe that China possesses in the Mamoi Arsenal a really first-class naval establishment!"

THE latest information the *Pioneer* has received about the progress of the Kandahar Railway points to the probability that it will be completed as far as the Chapar Mountain by the end of this year. The line, as it has been actually carried, after passing Mitri and running through Sibi, follows the upper course of the Nari river to Mian Kutch. Then it bends to the westward, and passes by Nassack and Sharigh to Khost, and so on to the Chapar Mountain. In this way the route chosen is roughly paralleled to that of the Bolan Pass, but considerably to the northward of that more familiar line. From Chapar, it is, we believe, under consideration to bring the line by a diversion from the route first selected to within a few miles of Quetta; but that section, at any rate, is not likely to be constructed immediately.

THE *Bombay Review*:—Many new arrivals would stare unbelievingly were they told that the new railway station at Boree Bunder is built on a tank where the Dhobies, less than five years ago, were in the habit of putting money into our tailors' pocket by battering our clothes to pieces. Yet such is the case, as many of us can vouch for. Yet, if we only knew Bombay twenty years ago, we should not be astonished at anything. That splendid building at the corner of Meadow Street and Rampart Row, where now the Oriental Bank discounts its hundreds of thousands daily, was, only five and twenty years ago, a ground floor house, neither commodious nor elegant, where "honest John Treacher" in stiff starched cuffs, and broad cloth coat, attended in *propria personæ* behind the counter to the customers who honored his shop.

THE *Japan Mail* observes that the strong reinforcements to the Russian naval forces in the China Seas are evidence that the repudiation of Chung How's treaty will not be acquiesced in by the northern power, and, unless China succumbs, hostilities are inevitable. Russia cannot afford to quietly submit to what would be considered by her central Asian subjects a serious rebuff from China; and any such course of action would probably light the torch of revolt in all the conquered Khanates and ultimately prove more disastrous financially than a war with China, in which Russia must eventually be victorious and obtain full compensation. If hostilities should break out the course of Japan, whatever the sympathies of the people may be, is clear and unquestionable; a strict neutrality should be observed under all circumstances and temptations.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is of opinion that the Press Commissionership has reached that stage of transmigration which leads in the next step to Nirvana. First, Mr. Buckland officiated for Mr. Lethbridge. After little more than twelve months' service in his trying and thankless task, the officiating Press Commissioner made over the post to an "officer in charge." Lastly, Mr. Thomas Hope officiates for the officer in charge. Is it not high time to put a stop to this farce, and allow the Press Commissionership to enter into its state of rest? The shackles which tied the Commissionership to this world of heat and dust and political wrangling have been dropping off week by week. Its war news is the faint echo of telegrams that have already appeared in the papers. Opium sales and the Kabul dispensary inspire one of its latest whisperings. Clearly, it is close upon the hour of final emancipation.

SAYS the *Bombay Review*:—Turkish rule is no doubt very bad indeed; but it seems that the Serbs, Bosnians, and Montenegrins, who are coming under the dominion of the essentially military and rigid rule of Austria, may find the transition state like the fire itself after an experiment of the frying pan. Mr. Arthur Evans, an independent English traveller thoroughly well acquainted with those regions, has been warning the public at home that, though the Turk may be expelled, there will be much that either England or the Conference nations must do on behalf of the liberated populations. Hence it will be seen what point there is in the following declaration made to Mr. Evans by a Herzegovina chief:—"We always had thought, he said, that the Turkish yoke was the worst that could be; but now we know that the Austrian is still heavier. The strangers eat up our land; they destroy our nationality in the schools: we have neither freedom nor right. We must jump into the sea. But there are those among us who will take the strangers' blood first."

THE *Choga Shimbun*, a Japanese paper, has the following:—There seems to be no prospect of a peaceful solution to the Kuldja affair, and both China and Russia appear to be willing to conclude the complication by war; while the Afghanistan trouble started up again with new vigor and has not yet come to a conclusion. Herat, a city of Persia, appears to be the germ of a controversy between England and Russia. Farther, the internal reforms of Turkey have not come to an end, and interference therein has been frequently attempted by those two countries. Besides, the French seem to show an eagerness towards the conquest of Tonquin in Anam. Indeed oriental countries have never before been exposed to so many dangers, and never passed such eventful years. Amid these dangers and events, extraordinary changes have taken place between the political parties of England, in fact additional events have occurred to multiply the troubles of the nations. These changes are not a part of the political movements of England, but the effects are to be felt in countries many thousands of miles from her, and it is not unreasonable to say that the movement had indirectly occurred in the East. If England would no longer interpose in the diplomatic policy of the East, Russia, taking advantage of the non-interference of its rival, would certainly endeavour to attain its ends, and then we cannot imagine what pernicious plans it would not adopt for the control of the East, and what selfish intrusions it would not make in the diplomatic transactions of Eastern nations.

IF credit may be attached to a report emanating from the Superintendent of the Imperial Silk Manufactories at Hangchow, and published in a recent number of the official *Pekin Gazette*, the expenditure of the Chinese Court upon silken fabrics has within the last two years attained unheard-of proportions, floridly described by the conscientious Mandarin as "inconceivable, immeasurable, and immoral." His Excellency states that, during the year 1878 alone, silks of various qualities, valued by him at eighty thousand pounds, wholesale price, were supplied to the Imperial Palace—among them thirteen hundred "pieces" for the use of the servants in the Emperor's gyneceum alone, the greater number of which "pieces" he believes to have been fraudulently disposed of by sale to retail silk dealers or to lenders of money upon "portable property." The above sum of eighty thousand pounds does not comprise the cost of the gorgeous silken robes and other garments supplied to the Empresses and Court ladies, many of which cost over a thousand pounds a piece. Seventy illustrious dames, matrimonially and otherwise connected with the Brother of the Sun and Moon, are especially furnished with unlimited "costumes" from the Imperial factory in question; and their outlay annually in silk dresses is estimated at another hundred thousand pounds. When one of these ladies succumbs to the common lot of humanity her entire wardrobe is buried with her; and thus enormous sums are annually wasted.

THE *Standard* observes:—Although it is not possible to predict the course which the present Government may determine to adopt with reference to the question of Indian finance, it is not improbable that an investigation will be ordered, and it may be useful to indicate beforehand the direction which the inquiry should take. The first essential of such an investigation is that it should be thorough, and to be thorough it must be independent. If it is not conducted by independent men a great many things will remain unexplained, and Indian financial affairs will continue to mystify and disturb the English public mind. Since the English people insist on having a voice in the management of the Indian finances, it is desirable that their mandates should be based on a complete knowledge of the facts. Their intervention implies also a certain liability, and they should know what is the extent of the risk they run. The whole structure of Indian finance ought to be examined, and especially the methods of raising revenue. Are these methods best adapted to the circumstances of India, and do they ensure an equitable distribution of public burdens? Ought direct taxation to be extended to the official and professional classes and to European and native capitalists, and on what principle should its incidence be regulated? At present Government servants pay nothing, and the large capitalist with an income of 10,000*l.* a year pays no more than the small trader making only 100*l.* a year, each of the two paying a licence fee of 20*l.* per annum. But of all the questions requiring searching examination that relating to the administration of the land is the most important. The land is the mainstay of the public income in India, and agriculture is the great industry of the Indian people. On the judicious administration of the land depend, therefore, the soundness of the finances and the prosperity of the country.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.,—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; if I am now able to state that I am radically cured I owe it to Guarana. Yours Cordialment, General Director of the Police Department, Webodnai, Roumania.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on 10th inst.:—Puttialla (s), from Bussorah; Culna (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on 10th inst.:—Barrowdale (s), to Dunkirk; Nepaul (s), Southampton; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee; Colaba (s), Rangoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for Foreign Money Orders is 1 shilling and 8 pence.

A BREACH OF THE VACCINATION ACT.—On Saturday last eight persons were fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper for neglecting to vacciuate their children as required by the provisions of the Act.

MURDER.—A Rajput woman of Dabbee in the Sidpur taluka, who had about a year ago left her husband to live with a paramour but went back recently to her husband, was found murdered the other day. The husband is missing.

A PICK-POCKET.—Gedi Goona was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal a currency note for Rs. 5 from the pocket of Abdul Rahmon while at the Byculla railway station. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 10th inst.:—Horses, 3 lame; bullocks, 10 lame, 8 sore necks and 1 emaciated. Total number of cases 22, amount of fines Rs. 57.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Gunput Narayen was on Saturday last sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for being found loitering at night at Nazdavie Street and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Mowjee, a servant in the employ of a Mr. Ashdown, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a towel and two pairs of trousers, valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT MOUNT ROAD.—The bungalow occupied by a Mr. Ashdown, situated on the Mount Road, Mazagon, is reported to have been entered by some person on Thursday night last, and a box containing sundry articles of the value of Rs. 31 stolen. Enquiries are being made by the police.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Hossein Abdool, a day labourer employed on board the British ship Mercedes, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of rice and cocoanuts, valued at Rs. 3, the property of that vessel. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Golee, woman, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in her possession a quantity of kerosine oil reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how she came possessed of the same. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Pestonjee Merwanjee was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for selling liquor without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. The same Parsee was further fined Rs. 10 by the same magistrate on the same day for having in his possession a larger quantity of country liquor than can be lawfully possessed by him.

DROWNED.—On Friday last while three seamen of the British ship Sementha, lying in this harbour, were employed on a staging cleaning the copper on the ship's side, the staging suddenly gave way and the three men fell into the sea. One of the men, named Carl Peterson, who could not swim, was drowned; another man, named Ned Peterson, who could swim, got hold of the third man, named August Lowry who was not a swimmer, and succeeded in getting him alongside the ship.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Grandfather's Clock ..... Kappey.
Overture	Fidelio ..... Bethoven.
Selection	Les Deux Foscari ..... Verdi's Opera. [Caprice Original] ..... F. Van Herzeele.
Waltzer	Souvenir ..... Tekge ..... Gung'l.
Quadrille	Bon Jour ..... Zikoff.
Galop	Le Postiton ..... Zebel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE KULKURNEE OF MADVIE.—In our yesterday's issue we stated that the Kulkurnee of the village of Madvie of the Haveli Taluka had disappeared, we now hear that his body was found buried near his village, about a mile distance. Evidently there appears some foul play. We hope, however, the Haveli police will do their best in arresting the murderer or murderers of the Kulkurnee. It is said that this Brahmin was above sixty years' old, and that he has a son of about eleven years of age, and a girl of about five years. The wife is already dead.—*Poona Observer.*

A NATIVE WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH AT POONA.—During the Criminal Sessions for the current month held at the Sangum Court, Mr. Justice Newnham presiding, there was a case in which a native woman, named Radha Kom Hurry, a resident in the Khed Taluka, was charged with causing the death of her husband, Hari bin Khandoo, near the village of Kovta, Taluka Sirur. The prisoner replied, "I gave the poison to my husband." She caused the death of her husband by mixing arsenic in his food, because she led a very unhappy life with him. Mr. Justice Newnham, in his direction to the jury, said the prisoner's answer was apparently at first a plea of guilty, but her examination induced him to proceed to a trial. Her husband was found dead; and it appeared that the body was allowed to be buried as no suspicion was excited at the time. Mr. Newnham said that the earth from the spot where the body lay was collected and sent for examination —an absurd proceeding—of course, no poison could be found in that; there was, therefore, no medical evidence in the case. The principal, almost the sole, evidence consisted of statements made by the accused before the 3rd class magistrate, the committing magistrate, and the Sessions Court. The prisoner admitted that the Marwari, who sold her the powder (arsenic), said that her husband Harri would die if administered to him, but again and subsequently she said that the Marwari did not tell her what the consequence would be. She admitted, however, before the 3rd class magistrate that she was told the powder was "of somal" (arsenic), but the gentlemen of the jury had any reasonable doubt, or doubts, as to the prisoner's guilt, she must have the benefit of that or those doubts. The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide only. The Session Judge, Mr. Newnham, pointed out to the jury that if they believe the prisoner's statement that she gave her husband a powder, which she had been told by would die of, the verdict must be "guilty of murder" according to law; the alternative is acquittal, and not a verdict of culpable homicide. The jury retired again, but could not agree, three were for murder and two still for culpable homicide. The court, however, accepted the verdict of the majority, as being the only reasonable one, and sentenced her to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JULY 9.

(Before Mr. HART.)

HARVEY, SABAPATTEE AND CO. *vs.* DAYABHOY CALLIANJEE AND CO.

MR. LYNCH, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Conroy, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, for the defendants.

It appears that the defendants refused to take delivery of 100 bales of full good fair Dhollera cotton sold to them by the plaintiffs on the 15th of April, 1880, at Rs. 224 per candy. The plaintiffs were, therefore, obliged to resell the cotton to other parties at less than the contract rate, which resulted in a difference of Rs. 467 and odd, for which defendants were sued.

On behalf of the defence it was stated that there was a splitting of the cause of action, which, if allowed, might entitle the plaintiffs to file a fresh suit in respect of any remainder they may suppose to be due to them.

His Honour allowed this ground of objection, and the case was nonsuited.

A cross-action was brought by the defendants in the above case, in which they sued Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy to recover Rs. 734-6, balance, on account of full pressed bales of good Bhownuggur cotton sold and delivered to them at the rate of Rs. 215 per candy.

The claim being admitted, his Honour granted a verdict for the amount claimed.

JULY 10.

(Before Mr. SPENCER.)

COOVERBAI, WIDOW *vs.* E. J. BARKER.

Mr. Rustomjee appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 115, the rent for May of her bungalow situated on Malabar Hill, from its present occupant, Mr. Barker.

The defendant, on the other hand, claimed Rs. 331-8 as a set off against the claim for rent, being the charges incurred by him for repairing and makadamising the road leading from the main road to the bungalow occupied by him. He said that the road was a mere cart track and very uneven; and he had undertaken the work of repairs himself, as the plaintiff would not listen to his frequent requests to do the same for him.

On weighing the evidence his Honour came to the conclusion that he was disposed to give about Rs. 80 to Mr. Barker in satisfaction of his counter claim. Upon this the suit was withdrawn, and therefore a verdict was given against him for the amount of rent claimed.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MR. LANG, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, on behalf of a shareholder and creditor of the company, asked his Lordship to reconsider the order made on a previous occasion, which was to the effect that, if the creditors and shareholders wanted to resuscitate the company, they should do so on giving a proper security to Messrs. Morarbhoy Vijbhoocundas and Muncherjee Shapurjee Lungrana, the trustees of a portion of the land on which the Nicol Press Mill stands, and which was taken on lease from the Colaba Land Company. Mr. Lang asked, if his Lordship would not alter the order, that the property should be put up to sale by public auction on the usual conditions, omitting conditions 21 and 23 in the printed conditions of sale settled by Mr. Justice Green. The learned counsel remarked that he did not understand why the court should be so anxious to protect the interests of the trustees who did not protect themselves when they ought to have done so. The creditors and shareholders were under no personal liability to Morarbhoy at all; he had not brought any caim; and he was not a creditor.

Mr. Gilbert, on behalf of certain creditors, supported Mr. Lang.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani for the trustees, argued in support of the order his Lordship had made.

Mr. Farran, for Morarbhoy, who had purchased the company's property for Rs. 2,81,000 by a private contract of sale made with Mr. John Gordon, the liquidator, supported Mr. Inverarity. The learned counsel asked that, if his Lordship intended to order that the property should be sold by public auction, the sale should take place under the printed conditions settled by Mr. Justice Green.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the official liquidator, Mr. Gordon, stated that, in pursuance of the court's order, his client had called two meetings of the shareholders and creditors, but that they declined to give any security to the trustees; and that, under the circumstances, the liquidator was of opinion that the mill should be put up to sale by public auction under the printed conditions of sale.

His Lordship remarked that, so far as the last order was concerned, he upheld it. His present opinion was that the property should be sold by public auction; but whether the 21st and 23rd conditions of sale should be omitted or not out of the printed conditions of sale, his Lordship would take time to consider.

JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

RE MEMON SULLEMAN LUTIFF.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the Official Assignee, Mr. Turner, moved for an order for the examination in the Insolvent Debtors' Court of Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, under section 36 of the Act, in the case of the abovenamed insolvent.

The application was supported by an affidavit made by Mr. Turner. It stated, among other things, that the insolvent had inserted Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir as a debtor for Rs. 24,000, for work and labour done in and about the construction of the Gaiety Theatre. On the 8th inst., Mr. Turner sent a claim to Mr. Nazir, demanding payment of the said sum of Rs. 24,000. The following day, he received an answer from Mr. Nazir, who denied all liability to the insolvent and his partners on the ground that the theatre was not yet completed. Mr. Turner said further that he believed Mr. Nazir was in insolvent circumstances; that Mr. Hormusjee Ardesir Suntok, to whom the building was mortgaged, had foreclosed and taken possession of it under the mortgage; and that any work now done to complete the building would be for the benefit of the mortgagee. Mr. Nazir had no means of paying for the work already done by the insolvent or for any work remaining to be done. In a suit brought in the Small Causes Court by Messrs. Fraser and Miller in May last against Mr. Nazir, he swore that he had handed over to the insolvent or his partner valuable security to secure the payment of the amount due to them under a contract when completed. The insolvent did not, or his partner, as far as he had received any such security. Mr. Turner said it was absolutely necessary that reliable information should be afforded him on the point, in order that he might be in a position to decide whether or not it was advisable to complete the contract (if uncompleted,) and whether any and what amount was recoverable from Mr. Nazir in respect of this claim.

His Lordship, as the presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, directed that Mr. Nazir should personally attend the court on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and produce all books and papers in any way relating to his dealings with the insolvent, Memon Sulleman Lutiff.

FORT POLICE COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Chief Magistrate.)

ACTION FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTERS.

SAMUEL ESSAJEE *vs.* VENAYEK CRUSTNARAO.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the accused. The hearing of this case was proceeded with on Saturday.

Samuel Essajee stated.—Gunput Succaram was not discharged, at Aden, but was sent away from Aden. The papers in connection with Pestonjee Sorabjee's case were filed in the Examiner's office at Bombay. The record was in charge of the record-keeper, but the accused had access to it. I say so because in testing past services of the members of the department he had to overhaul the file which contains this report. It was part of the accused's ordinary work to test the service of members and he would be constantly searching the file. There was a brother of Pestonjee Sorabjee, a clerk in the same building as the accused. His name was Rastonjee Sorabjee. When at Aden I called the attention of my superior officer about the end of 1866 or beginning of 1867 to the fact that I had offer of bribes from three Government labourers. Captain Merryman was my superior officer. These men were charged with offering bribes, convicted and sentenced. During their trial they alleged that I had taken some Government timber and used it for my house. The matter was afterwards inquired into, and my character was cleared, and there was no grounds of the charge. I produce the certificate given me by Captain Merryman on leaving Aden. (Certificate was read and is very flattering). On leaving Aden Captain Merryman handed it to me himself. Since I was last examined here Captain LeBreton has handed to me this letter, and the address on the cover is in the handwriting of the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morojee Cassinath.—I went to Aden first of all in 1859, I believe. I went from Bombay with my father. I think my age was then about 15. My father's name is Essajee Essabjee. My father went to Aden as a carpenter mistree. I had no employment when I went to Aden. My father was in poor circumstances at that time. I entered Government service at Aden on 1st May 1860. Pestonjee Sorabjee was in the same office I entered. He was then second clerk. It is not true that Pestonjee Sorabjee assisted my father or his family from time to time with money. Captain (now Major-General,) Fuller gave me the employment. It was at the recommendation of Mr. Watson, head accountant. I do swear before this court that neither my father nor myself were under obligation to Pestonjee Sorabjee at any time. I remained at Aden, I believe, till February 1868. I erected a building there in 1866 or the early part of 1867. I was then head accountant in the office of the Executive Engineer at Aden. My salary, I believe, at that time was Rs. 135 per month, including grain compensation. My first salary was Rs. 30 per month. I continued on that salary for one month. My pay was raised to Rs. 40 in April 1861. In Feb. 1863 my pay was raised to Rs. 60 On 1st Dec. 1864 to Rs. 100. On 1st April 1865 to Rs. 135, including grain compensation. The house cost me about Rs. 2,000. I sold it, I think, for about Rs. 1,500. I think about seven or eight months after the enquiry about the timber I sold the house. I sold the house about Dec. 1867. I sold the house as I was about to leave the station on transfer from Aden to Bombay. I did not sell the house because there was any suspicion attaching it. I do swear that I did not appropriate any Government timber for the purpose of the building at Aden. No timber was used for the building out of Government stores. I did not use any Government timber with leave or without leave. I used teakwood and junglewood in the erection of the building. There was no commission appointed to enquire into the charges against me. The magistrate who tried the charges of bribing made enquiries as to the accusations against me of timber robbing with the consent of my superior officer. The enquiry was made in court during the trial of the three men. It was not gone into separately. I swear the accusation against me did not form the subject of any commission or court of enquiry. There were no members appointed by Government to go into this enquiry. The name of the magistrate was Captain Hawkins. It is not true that Mahadeo Narrayen and Rastonjee Jeejeebjee, overseers in the Engineer's Department at Aden, did not act as members of a court of enquiry as to the accusation of the robbery of timber stores. They were examined as witnesses in regard to the accusation made against me. I was present at the time. I was not for one moment under suspension during the time the case was going on. The Government records will show this. No evidence in the matter was not recorded in writing. The magistrate sent for me and asked me about the charge made against me of stealing Government timber. The magistrate afterwards came to my house and asked the three workmen to point out the timber they alleged that I had stolen. There was no official superior of mine present at the time. Captain Merryman was then the head of my office. Before the magistrate came to my house he sent a letter to Captain Merryman and he sent me to the magistrate. I offered Mahadeo Narayen as a witness to examine the timber in my house. Mahadeo Narayen made no report in writing about this matter. He was asked to examine several pieces of wood used by me and which the workmen alleged had been stolen from the Government stores. The three workmen pointed out several pieces of wood used in the house. I was present at the time. They did not point out any marks or figure on the wood. I got the wood that I used for the building in the market. All the wood that I used in the building could be purchased at that time in the market or from the contractors. Among the vouchers I produced to the magistrate were bills for the purchase of timber. There were several bills from Hassan Ali. I did not obtain the bills from Hasson Ali during the time the enquiry was going on. I obtained them at the time I purchased the timber. It is not true that I went and prostrated myself before Hassan Ali and said "there is a serious charge made against me, give me bills."

The hearing of the case was adjourned till Saturday next at 2 p. m.

I HAVE published several well-confirmed cases of *phthisis pulmonalis*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food. DR. DELEENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

MAGISTERIAL DECISION ON CAPTAIN WALSHE'S APPEAL.

AT the Presidency Magistrate's Court on Saturday, Mr. C. P. Cooper gave his decision in regard to the appeal entered by Captain Walshe against the election of Mr. Martin Wood as a member of the Municipal Corporation. His Worship said:—

The facts of the case out of which this inquiry arises appear to be these. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Kirkham, as a member of the Municipal Corporation, it became necessary for the Justices of the Peace resident in this city to elect a successor. A meeting of the Justices was held on the 5th of May last for that purpose, but Mr. Webb, who was then Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, decided that election was void and of no effect for two reasons, *viz.*, the omission to record the votes taken at the election and the absence of any rules framed by Government under which such election could be held and the result thereof declared. On the 3rd of June, Government framed the following rule under the provisions of Section 9B of the Municipal Act for the conduct of elections of members of the Corporation by the Justices:—"On the occasion of an election of a member for the Corporation of the city of Bombay by the Justices of the Peace, the Chairman of the Justices shall at the time cause to be recorded the name of each Justice who is present, and votes and the name of the cand

MADRAS.

RUMOURED CHANGES IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—If a rumour which comes from Ooty, and is said to have been exercising certain officials there for days, then Madras will soon witness a very material change in the Government of this Presidency. We give the rumour as we have received it, and leave it to be taken for what it is worth. Mr. Adam, though one of the three proposed for the Governorship of Madras, is not to get it, as we are not to have another Governor. The deficit is directing such attention to the financially straitened condition of the country that it is settled that an Act shall be immediately passed in Parliament reducing Madras to a Lieutenant-Governorship, and Mr. Hudleston is to succeed to that office.—*Madras Times.*

THE COTTON MART.—A Madras paper says that from accounts received from the interior it seems that there is a slight failure in the cotton crops this season, and that the outturn next year will not be so large. The buyers of several cotton spinning and weaving mills in Madras as well as in Bombay, anticipating an increase in the price which will inevitably rise, are now in the market making large purchases of cotton. Some lakhs of rupees have been invested in cotton by a few mill agents here. Our quotations for the different descriptions of cotton are as follows:—Trichinopoly Rs. 110; Tinnevelly Rs. 110-12. Cocanada Rs. 118; Jowari Rs. 106; Gopum Rs. 108-10; Tadpatri Rs. 109; and good fair Western Rs. 115 per candy, Madras delivery. Bourbon, it said, is just now scarce.

FOUNDATION OF A SCHOOL AT VELLORE.—At Vellore on Monday evening, the 5th, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Scotch Mission School took place. At 5 p. m., the band of the gallant 25th struck up the fleeting Call from Faust, and at about 5-30 Mr. C. A. Cameron, B.A.L., made a very able speech, which was listened to with the deepest interest. An overture was then played, after which Mr. Pitcher son presented the District Moonsif with a silver trowel, and in a few appropriate words requested him to lay the foundation-stone. This ceremony was performed amidst the cheers of the crowds of natives present. The band then struck up a suitable selection of Scotch airs and the Tahsildar made a speech in Tamil, after which there was more music. Then a native made an oration which was most telling. He was indeed, eloquent, and the crowds present roared at some of his happy ideas. The proceedings wound up with "God save the Queen" and a short prayer. The building is estimated to cost from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000 and is in one of the nicest positions in Vellore, although it cannot compete with the magnificent educational establishments of Bangalore and Madras. We trust that under its Principal's able management it will turn out its fair share of talented young orientals to be an ornament to their country and a credit to the Scotch Mission.—*Madras Times.*

THE ZEMINDARI SYSTEM.

In his pamphlet on the "Ruin of an Indian Province," Mr. C. J. O'Donnell thus writes:—

It is the honest belief of the English people that their conquest of India is vindicated by the improved material comfort and security that their Government insures to its subjects as compared with the injustices and harassments so frequently attributed to native States. This justification, which might have been a glorious truth, is, I fear, rapidly ceasing to be possible. The Chief Magistrate of the great district of Purneah found reason for arriving at a very different and very disheartening conclusion. In the words of Sir George Campbell: 'The result of Mr. Kemble's inquiries on the Nepaul frontier is discouraging, in that, after *very fairly* weighing the respective advantages and disadvantages of both, he comes to the conclusion that *the condition of the Nepaul ryot (peasant) is on the whole better than that of the British ryot.* Although the smaller rent taken from the former by the Nepaulese Government is supplemented by forced labour and the purveyance system, on the other hand the illegal cesses and exactions of Zemindars, middlemen, &c., and other vexations, turn the scale against the British cultivator.' I would venture to commend the study and explanation of this passage to those Jingoist gentlemen who have of late been so open-eyed to the shortcomings of native administration in the other sub-Himalayan Kingdom of Cashmere.

Succeeding years brought to light new instances of landlord oppression in Behar; but the succeeding Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, was much too worldly wise to publish them too widely. Sir Richard Temple has reached the eminence he has because he has always been master of roseate report-writing. One might invite the attention of the *Times* to his career as some contradiction of its theory of self-government in Englishmen. Everything was good that was the work of his hands or had the benefit of his administration. Yet even the author of the glowing pages that, rising above the common fate of dry-as-dust official reports, are known to fame as the 'Punjab Romances,' was forced to admit that 'undoubtedly the condition of the peasantry is low in Behar—lower than that of any other peasantry, with equal natural advantages, in any province in which Sir Richard Temple has been in India.' '*A system of rack-renting* prevails in some parts of the division; the zemindaris (great estates) are let either wholly or in part to farmers or lessees, who are thus middlemen, standing between the land owners and the actual cultivators of the soil. It is reported that the object of the rent-receivers is to exact from the ryots as much profit as they can.' 'Rents, including therein the innumerable cesses by which they are supplemented, are limited in the case of the majority of agriculturalists by little else than *their inability to pay more.*' Sir Richard Temple, however, *did* nothing; and these unpleasant but necessary admissions were speedily lost to sight in a mist of hopeful views and specious phrases. He went soon afterwards to Bombay; and the legislation his influence brought about there has already been described, and is worthy of his policy in Behar.

The late Governor of Bombay fortunately left as his successor in Bengal a man of masculine strength of character, of wide Bengal experience, but especially a man with a reputation for hitting straight at a wrong when he had convinced himself of its evil nature. Sir Ashley Eden assumed in 1877 the direction of public *affairs in Bengal, and within the first few months* of his government, we meet with sentences like the following in the resolutions issuing from his secretariat: 'The majority of the zemindars (landlords) in Tirhoot are unfavourably mentioned, being described as *grasping and oppressive* to their tenantry.' In the present report of the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore division, a lamentable account is given by the subdivisional officer of the state of things in the Banka subdivision; *two thirds of which are leased out in* farms to non-resident speculators, while in the remaining one third at least half of the landlords also are non-resident. The farms run usually for seven years, and are only renewed on the payment of a heavy and increasing premium, which falls entirely on the ryots. *The tenants are said to have no rights, to be subject to the exaction of forced labour, to illegal distraint, and to numerous illegal cesses,* while the collections are made by an unscrupulous host of up-country peadahs (bailiffs of the fierce races of Northern Hindustan). There can be no doubt whatever that the combined influence of zemindars and ticcadars (land-speculators) *has ground the ryots of Behar down to a state of extreme depression and misery.*'

Nor did Sir Ashley Eden confine himself merely to minute-writing as his predecessors did. He took advantage of the great bathing festival held in November, 1877, at Sonepore, on the Ganges, opposite Patna, with its accompanying fair for natives and race-meeting for Europeans, to address to the nobles and zemindars of Behar, in durbar assembled, a speech that was then believed to be an executive ultimatum. 'It seems to me,' he said, 'that the time has come when Government must come forward and endeavour to take substantial measures for ameliorating the condition of the Behar peasantry.' The Lieutenant-Governor had then occupied for nearly a year the high position which he still holds; and he declared that, having devoted much attention to Behar administration, he had come to the conclusion that it was his clear duty to interfere on behalf of the tenantry of Behar, whom, in language of honest and temperate indignation, he described as '*poor, helpless, discontented men, driven about from village to village by the extortion of underlings or the exactions of irresponsible under-farmers*—tenants who never know whether they will possess next year the land they occupy this, and who feel that any attempt to grow more profitable crops will only end in increased demands from the ticcadar.' A short time before the delivery of this speech, in rebuking the evils of indigo-planting, as carried on by Europeans, he had denounced the farming system of holding land—known as the ticcadari system, on which their industry depends—as '*the Great Curse of Behar,*' adding, 'It is this mainly which makes the ryots of the richest province of Bengal *the poorest and most wretched class we find in the country.*'

There can be no doubt of the strength of the Lieutenant-Governor's belief that reform was urgently needed, and it only remains to ask what has become of the resolution which was stated with such force of conviction. The character of Sir Ashley Eden is sufficiently well known to refute the suspicion that his conclusions were hastily formed and as hastily abandoned. That he shirked his task as difficult and possibly unpopular, is equally improbable. We must, therefore, seek for an explanation elsewhere; and this is to be, perhaps, found in a current and, it is believed, well-founded opinion that Behar land reform was dropped under instructions from the Government of India, and that Sir Ashley Eden, in spite of all the vigour of his pronouncements, found his hands tied by Lord Lytton acting under influences, partly official and partly social, which are also very plainly designated.

It is only natural to suppose that Behar has not been degraded to its present deplorable condition without blame attaching somewhere; and it is unfortunately the most probable of facts that the examination of Behar administration during the past ten years would lead to reflections falling not far short of the gravest censure on some high-placed officials. It is also unfortunately the fact that, though possessed of a dozen qualities that fitted him for his high office, the late Viceroy is wanting in that vigour of character that can withstand the pressure of interested or prejudiced counsel, especially when enforced with all the resolute self-will that characterises successful Indian officials. The official in India succeeds very much more by force of will than by mere ability. Even in the more ordinary lines of official life, firmness alone protects him from failure, whilst, if he reaches the higher levels of office, the demands on his resolution and staunchness are immensely increased. It is hard if in his upward rise he has not been guilty of some fault of judgment or some error of administration, and unfortunately the Indian official of all orders is sensitive as a woman in regard to public criticism. Such an officer had peculiar advantages with an easy and kindly Viceroy like Lord Lytton, and thus it is that maladministration in Behar as well as in Bombay has been able to hide itself or to resist reform.

SIR H. LAYARD ON THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"I HAVE exhausted every diplomatic resource in endeavouring to bring the Sultan and his advisers to a sense of the danger to which the Empire is exposed, in consequence of the state of things I have described. I have used every representation and remonstrance—I may also say menace—to induce them to put into execution, and to carry out loyally and fully, the promised reforms. I have made incessant personal appeals to the Sultan himself. I have placed before him even in writing without reserve the condition of his Empire, and the consequent disaffection of his subjects. I have exposed to him the incapacity and corruption of his Ministers and of high public functionaries. I have pointed out to him the inevitable consequences of his disregard of the warnings which he has received, the forfeiture of the sympathy and friendship of England, and the possible further dismemberment of his Empire, if the European Powers should find themselves compelled to interfere to put an end to the anarchy which exists, and to insure justice and good government to the suffering populations under his rule. But hitherto in vain. His Majesty is ever ready to give promises, which are, unfortunately, not fulfilled, owing to the evil influences always ready to counteract the impression that may have been made upon him by myself, or by any other foreign representative who may hold the same language to him. It is of no use making threats which are not to be put into execution. If we are in earnest in wishing to save this country, but at the same time to reform its administration, so that its populations may be justly and impartially governed, we must be prepared to go further than mere menaces.

"It may be asked why the Sultan and his advisers are showing such obstinacy in putting into execution the reforms which they have engaged themselves to introduce. I believe the truth to be that since the end of the war His Majesty has been persuaded by the fanatical and anti-European party that, as the experiment tried by his predecessors of introducing European institutions and reforms on the European model into the Empire has only ended in launching Turkey into bankruptcy and into a disastrous war, he should now do without Europe, and improve and reform his country upon Turkish and Mussulman lines. Some of the principal men in his present Ministry and the Palace 'party,' hold this opinion, as proved by the endeavours they are now making to free themselves from the Capitulations, and to set not only independently of the European Powers, but in contempt and violation of the treaty and other engagements entered into with them. It is this attempt to ignore and defy Europe that has led of late to frequent remonstrances against the arbitrary proceedings of the Porte on the part of the foreign representatives, who have acted cordially together in resisting them. The Sultan and his advisers do not appear to see the danger of thus raising questions which unite the European Powers against Turkey.

"Before concluding this despatch, there are one or two matters which I desire to bring to your Lordship's serious consideration. The most urgent is, perhaps, the condition of Eastern Roumelia. I venture to think that Her Majesty's Government will have to decide without delay as to the course which they may consider it right to pursue with respect to that province. If the Treaty of Berlin is to be carried out with regard to it, if it is to be maintained as an autonomous province under the authority granted to the Sultan by that treaty, and if the Organic Statute is to be enforced in its spirit, and impartially carried out so as to secure the liberty and rights of all classes of the population, steps must be taken by the signatory Powers to put a stop to the proceedings of Aleko Pasha and his Bulgarian advisers. The selection of Aleko Pasha as Governor-General of the province was in every respect a most unfortunate one, if it were intended that the Treaty of Berlin was to be executed. The Porte has been too much occupied with other matters to interfere with his proceedings. It has a vague notion that the Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin will in the end insist upon its execution, and that the time will then come for it to remove Aleko Pasha and to occupy the Balkans with its troops.

"*Another pressing question*, which cannot be left unsettled, is that of the Greek frontier. I *have received no official communication on the* subject since I presented, instructed by Lord Salisbury, a note to the Porte on the 10th of March last, informing it of the proposed appointment of the technical Mixed Commission. Sawas *Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs,* communicated to me an unofficial *pro-memoria* for transmission to Lord Salisbury, and there the *matter rests. I understand that the Sultan and* his Ministers still believe that a line can be offer*ed to Greece which would be considered accept*able by the signatory Powers, and with which *probably, with some modifications, she would be* compelled to rest satisfied. *The nature of this* line has been the subject of frequent delibera*tions of late by the Sultan and his Ministers, but* no decision has, as far as I know, been yet come to. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that the signatory Powers should themselves come to an understanding without further delay as to the concessions which they are prepared to enforce upon Turkey.

"The state of Macedonia and Albania calls for serious attention. The addition of the district of Sofia to Bulgaria was fatal to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin as regards Eastern Roumelia and the remaining provinces of European Turkey supposing there to have been any real intention of carrying it out. If Eastern Roumelia were intended to be a barrier against the aggrandizement of Bulgaria, and a real defence to the Turkish Empire in Europe, it ought to have been made conterminous with Servia. By giving Sofia to Bulgari a door was opened for that Principality into Macedonia, as if for the very purpose of defeating the ostensible objects of the treaty. A mere glance at a coloured map will show that such is the case. The Bulgarians will not be slow to avail themselves of the advantage thus given to them. Incessant intrigues will be carried on among the Bulgarian population of Macedonia, and the entry in to that province of armed bands, which from the nature of the country, can scarcely be prevented, will prepare the way for a general rising, and for events which may again lead to foreign interference. It is, perhaps, more than doubtful whether any attempts of the Porte, even if they be loyally intended and successfully accomplished, to introduce good and just government into the province and to satisfy its Christian inhabitants, will have the effect of reconciling them to Turkish rule. At any rate, the Porte must be summarily called upon to put into execution the 23rd Article of the Treaty of Berlin, as regards the organic laws or *reglements* to be introduced into European Turkey.

"As regards Albania, a spirit of opposition to Turkish rule and a demand for autonomy appear to be showing themselves among the populations, Mussulmans and Christian, which, if the Porte does not take immediate steps to improve the administration of the province, and to enforce its authority in it, may lead to serious consequences. On this subject your Lordship will obtain valuable information from the despatches of Her Majesty's Consul at Prisrend.

"The condition of the provinces of Eastern Asia Minor is one which must attract the immediate notice of Her Majesty's Government. The Porte has bound itself by the 'Treaty of Berlin to the signatory Powers, and by the Convention of the 4th of June to England, to introduce into those provinces such reforms as may be necessary to secure the just and impartial treatment of their Armenian inhabitants, and such measures as may protect them from oppression and outrages on the part of the Kurds and Circassians. By the 61st Article of the former treaty, the Porte engages itself to inform the signatory Powers periodically of the measures taken by it with these objects. The Powers themselves are entitled to watch over their execution. Although two years have nearly elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty, the terms of this article have not been complied with. The condition of the Armenians has in no way improved. It is even stated to be worse than it was before the war. In addition to the outrages of the Kurds, and the maladministration of the Turkish functionaries famine has appeared to increase their sufferings. They naturally turn to the signatory Powers, and especially to England, for help and protection. It is absolutely necessary that something be done for them, and that the Turkish Government be given to understand that the present state of things can no longer be permitted to exist. But the measures to be taken in this respect must be very maturely considered. The Armenians themselves, encouraged by the sympathy which they have received in England, and relying upon the change which they believe is about to take place in her policy as regards Turkey are looking to the formation of an autonomous, if not to a semi-independent, Armenia. Schemes with this object proceed chiefly from Armenian committees, from a part of the Armenian Press, and from influential Armenians residing in Constantinople and in Europe. Any attempt at their realisation under present circumstances, might lead to very grave consequences, and to the disasters to the Armenians themselves. It must not be forgotten that they form the minority, and in many districts the very small minority, of the population. It is foolish and dangerous to seek to disprove this fact by ignoring the Kurds. The Mussulmans of Asia Minor have learnt the fate of their brethren in the autonomous Christian provinces of European Turkey. They would not be disposed to submit to a similar fate without resistance. A demand for autonomy in Armenia might lead to massacres, which would bring about the immediate interference of Russia and its inevitable consequences. Nor would it be likely, even if successful, to preserve the nationality of which the Armenians are so proud. Russia would probably never permit an Armenian autonomous or independent State, and any attempt to form one would only end in the absorption of the Armenians into the Russian Empire, and the ultimate extinction of this ancient nation, and its language and faith. What the Armenians are entitled to, and what we have the undoubted right to demand for them, is good government and their just and fair share in the local administration, with the immediate and effective introduction of the promised reforms into the provinces which they inhabit. Hitherto little or nothing has been done by the Porte to fulfil its engagements in this respect. The appointment made by the Sultan, at my suggestion, of Rustem Pasha as Vali of Erzeroum promised well; but, unfortunately, ill-health prevented him accepting the post. His Majesty has not since shown any inclination to name a Christian to it.

"The financial embarrassments of the Porte, notwithstanding the plausible appearance of the new Budget, threaten to become so serious, and the claims of the foreign creditors of Turkey are so urgent, that the signatory Powers will probably be compelled to insist upon the appointment of the International Financial Commission proposed by the Italian Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Berlin, as recorded in its 10th protocol. It will be strenuously resisted by the Sultan.

"In conclusion, the most enlightened and patriotic Turkish statesmen and functionaries, and most intelligent Turks, are fully alive to the dangers which threaten the Empire, and are prepared for the adoption of decisive and radical measures to avert them. The most distinguished of them have been sent away from the capital into honourable exile as Governors-General or to fill other posts, because they are known to advocate a change of system. Mahmoud Nedim, Safvet, and Hairedin Pashas being the only men of note left in Constantinople. There is a general conviction that the only measures that can save Turkey from speedy collapse are the immediate dimissal of the present incompetent Ministry; the removal from the Palace and from access to the Sultan of those men who now exercise an evil influence over him; the effective control of the arbitrary power which His Majesty has succeeded in concentrating in his hands; the establishment of Ministerial responsibility; the extension of the powers of the Valis; and the meeting of the Chambers, as provided for by the Constitution, or of some representative body, at Constantinople, with local popular Assemblies in the provinces. They are further convinced that until these things are effected the reforms which the Powers have demanded and the Porte has solemnly undertaken to carry out will not be put into loyal execution.

"I share these views to a great extent. A commencement might be made by calling upon the Porte to put into execution Midhat Pasha's Constitution, which was formally communicated to the Powers on its promulgation. The defects which it is admitted it contains might be remedied.

"In the month of November, 1878, a circular was addressed by Safvet Pasha, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Turkish representatives abroad, and communicated by them to the Governments to which they were respectively accredited, declaring that the Ottoman Constitution granted by the Sultan still formed the fundamental law of the Turkish Empire, and that the convocation of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate had been delayed on account of the exceptional circumstances in which the country was then placed, but that it was only adjourned to the following year. Since that time no further communication has been made on the subject to the Powers, and last year was allowed to pass without the meeting of the Chambers. The form is, however, still maintained of officially making all new laws promulgated by imperial 'Irade,' or decree subject to their approval.

"Under these circumstances it appears to me that *the Powers have a right, if they think fit* to exercise it, to demand that the National Assembly should be called together. If Her Majesty's Government were disposed to do so alone, or in conjuction with other Governments, *they would, I believe,* be supported by the most intelligent, enlightened, and liberal public *opinion in the Empire.* An adequate control might, in this case, be placed on the arbitrary power of the Sultan, the few experienced and *enlightened men who are still to be found in* Turkey might be called to His Majesty's *counsels, and those reforms which can alone* save the country from a rapid and speedy downfall, might be put into execution under European *supervision.*"

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